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NOTES ON COLEOPTERA COLLECTED IN
NORTHERN GEORGIA—II.

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During the last two weeks of July, 1910, Mr. William T. Davis and the writer revisited Clayton, Ga., and continued the collections recorded in this JOURNAL, Vol. XVIII, p. 71. Our plan was to be on the ground a month later than in the previous year so as to procure the later species, in which we were successful, and to devote more time to the valleys between the mountains on which we had spent our days in 1909. Through the help of Mr. S. B. Ransom, we were also able to collect for several days in the forest about Tuckalege Creek; and, under the guidance of Mr. J. S. Bleckley, to reach the summit of Rabun Bald, an elevation of about 4,800 feet.

The heavy rains, which occurred nearly every day in June, 1909, were much less frequent in July, 1910, and their absence may have contributed to our success in collecting Coleoptera. Of the species found in 1909, about two-thirds were found again in 1910, and the place of the missing species was taken by a somewhat greater number of species not previously seen. Most of these have been identified and the subjoined list covers 245 species additional to those found on our first visit.

Concerning some of the species we found in 1909 and failed to find in 1910, it may be said with reasonable certainty that the season for many longicorns and click-beetles is over by mid-July. Thus we

did not find in 1910 a single *Michthysoma* although we went several times to the locality at which it had been plentiful and searched diligently for it. *Leptura aurata*, *Corymbites 3-vittatus* and other interesting species of the June fauna were similarly absent. The total number of species of Cerambycidae caught in the two years was 70; of which 28 were found in both years, 28 in June, 1909 only, and 14 in July, 1910. Making some allowance for our failure to find species that were actually present, it is still evident that June is the season for Cerambycidae.

On the other hand the Chrysomelidae were apparently more abundant, in July, 1910. 63 species were found against 46 in the previous year of which 27 were the same. Large additions were made in other families feeding on leaves, so that the total number of species caught in July, 1910, was finally greater than that recorded for June, 1909.

The result of haunting the valleys part of the time and particularly the cultivated fields and creek bottoms was to add to the list many southern species that were present in spite of the mountains rather than on account of them. Thus *Pterostichus acutus* is a species of the warm lowlands and we found it under stones beside a brook in a sheltered pasture. *Lema solani* was found in some numbers on *Solanum nigrum* at Tallulah Falls. Neither species would be found on the mountain side.

Another result of hunting in the creek-bottoms was the finding of a few Dytiscidae and Hydrophilidae in pools caused by the overflowing of the creeks after the heavy June rains. These have been placed in Mr. Roberts' hands for identification.

The expedition to the summit of Rabun Bald was interesting but not especially productive. That mountain is clothed to the top with forest of the same general character as that found on the lower mountains though rather stunted at the summit. We collected diligently for three hours, beating, sweeping and sifting until driven out by a thunder storm. The species we caught were practically the same as those caught at lower levels, *Cicindela sexguttata*, for instance, occurring all the way up the mountain to the summit. We found a large ant hill near the top of this mountain from which we obtained *Cremastochilus castaneae*, the identification being confirmed by Mr. Louis H. Joutel, who has made a special study of this genus.

Adjoining Stekoa Creek are fields bordered with various bushes

and in part, quite sandy. We found the collecting very good in these fields and spent part of several days in sweeping the weeds and grasses and in beating the bushes. In the sandy portion one day Mr. Davis found an *Amphicomma*, buzzing as it flew much like a bee. The locality is much further south than any given in Dr. Horn's paper on the genus, but I learn that Mr. Schwarz has found it at Round Knob, N. C. The species we found resembles *vulpina* closely.

In low ground near these fields we came upon a pond with a growth of sedges in its shallower parts on which we found *Donacia subtilis*, apparently identical in every respect with our familiar Staten Island *Donacia* of similar food plant. Mr. Davis, who captured nearly all the specimens by wading in the pond, pronounced the food plant a species of *Spartanium*.

Podabrus protensus was caught in June, 1909, as well as in July, 1910; the color of the elytra is very much paler in the June specimens. *Photinus marginellus* var. *castus* Lec. is also conspicuously pale but apparently not on account of immaturity. We found no darker specimens nor did we observe any variation in color.

Agrilus fuscipennis, of which one specimen was found by Dr. Love in 1909, was found by Mr. Davis by beating persimmon. It was not abundant but what few were taken were on this tree which is therefore probably its food plant.

Mr. Davis planted a number of traps, consisting of bottles baited with molasses, beer, etc., the usual "sugar" mixture and caught a large number of Carabidæ in that way. The number of *Carabus limbatus* caught by these traps was surprising, the more so as search in the usual hiding places failed to disclose any. For comparison we put out a few traps baited with meat and caught in that way quite a different set of species, including Silphidæ, *Onthophagus* and Aleocharini. Of the last named we also obtained a goodly number by sifting and I am indebted to Dr. A. Fenyés for their identification.

Mr. E. A. Bischoff has also been good enough to go over all the Rhyncophora we caught and his familiarity with the characters of the species should ensure a high degree of accuracy in the names used.

Our labors in sifting did not produce the number of Pselaphidæ that we had hoped to find. Dr. Leconte's results in the nearby Nakutshi Valley were much better, but it appears that he must have been there in May. There may also be a considerable difference in

the fauna though the localities are not far distant. The Nakutshi Valley is drained by the Tallulah River, a larger stream than the Stekoa Creek on whose borders we worked. In the Carabidæ, for instance, Dr. Leconte found *Pterostichus manicus* common while we have not found it at all. He also found *Cychnus violaceus* for which in fact the Nakutshi Valley is the type locality. Not a single specimen of this species rewarded our search until Mr. Ransom donated one which however we found had been taken at Burton, Ga., ten miles west and on the headwaters of the Tallulah. We found again a goodly number of Cychnini, especially in the deeper valleys about Tuckalege Creek, where they were hiding under the loose bark of long dead, fallen trees, but the species were the same as those found the previous year, and the fact seemed to be established that *Cychnus violaceus* occurred in the valleys drained by the Tallulah but not in those drained by Stekoa Creek.

We covered in our walks a great deal of the ground worked over the previous year and especially Black Rock Mt., which being unburned and near the village was convenient for our purpose. We found, however, that Pinnacle Mt., also near the village, was very attractive to an entomologist. It rises to the same height as Black Rock, about 3,700 feet, is in great part unburned and has on its northern face extraordinary deep deposits of old leaves. The woods at its base are deeper and more extensive and the route to it leads through fields instead of by the road, so that the collecting is on the whole more varied. This mountain culminates in a sharp rocky peak from which a far reaching view of the surrounding country is to be had. On its southern slope there is a deep and large ravine with steep sides, dripping moisture into which we did not penetrate but live in hopes that we may do so at some future trip. On the topographic map issued by the U. S. Geological Survey the name Pinnacle is applied to the mountain locally known as Oakley Mt. The peak we visited is much nearer to the town and is unnamed on the map referred to.

The following is the list of additional species found in July, 1910, those taken by Mr. Davis alone being marked (Ds.).

LIST OF SPECIES.

- Cychrus violaceus* Lec.
Clivina americana Dej. (Ds.).
Schizogenius planulatus Lec.
Pterostichus acutus Lec.
sayi Brullé (Ds.).
Badister notatus Hald (Ds.).
Platynus 8-punctatus Fab. (Ds.).
Lebia viridis Say.
pumila Dej.
Dromius piceus Dej.
Plochionus timidus Hald.
Pinacodera limbata Dej.
platicollis Say.
Apenès sinuata Say.
Harpalus erythropus Dej.
spadicicus Dej.
vagans Lec.
Dineutes robertsi Leng.
Necrophorus americanus Oliv.
marginatus Fab.
orbicollis Say.
Silpha americana L.
Ptomophagus consobrinus Lec.
Cyrtusa picipennis Lec.
egena Lec.
Tmesiphorus costalis Lec.
Myllæna intermedia Er.
Bolitochara 3-maculata Er.
Aleochara brachyptera Fourc.
bipustulata L.
defecta Casey.
curtula Goeze var. *lustrica* Say.
Zyras n. sp. (fide Fenyès).
Dinopsis americanus Kraatz.
Gyronephana vinula Er.
corruscula Er.
sp.?
Hoplandria lateralis Mels.
Oxyptoda sp.?
Platandria sp.?
Atheta picipennis Mann.
sp.
Acylophorus flavipes Lec. (Ds.).
Staphylinus fossator Grav. (Ds.).
- femoratus* Fab.
cinnamopteris Grav.
Stenus virginia Casey.
Philonthus apicalis Say.
latulus Say.
lomatus Er.
asper Hn. (Ds.).
Gastrolobium bicolor Grav.
Apteralium carolina Casey.
Stilicis opaculus Lec.
Tachinus fumipennis Say.
Oxytelus insignis Grav. (Ds.).
Tachyporus nanus Er.
jocosus Say. (Ds.).
Boletobius cinctus Grav.
Scaphisoma convexa Say.
Scaphidium 4-guttatum Say.
Phalacrus politus Mels.
Olibrus pallipes Say.
Arthrolips marginicollis Lec. (Ds.).
Hippodamia parenthesis Say.
Brachyacantha 4-punctata Mels.
Scymnus americanus Muls.
collaris Mels.
cervicalis Muls.
terminatus Say.
fraternus Lec.
tenebrosus Muls.
Megalodacne heros Say.
Tritoma festiva Lac.
flavicollis Lec.
Pycnomerus sulcicollis Lec. (Ds.).
Silvanus planatus Germ.
Cucujus clavipes Fab.
Mycetophagus punctatus Say.
flexuosus Say.
serrulatus Casey.
Hister defectus Lec.
dispar Lec.
perplexus Lec.
exaratus Lec.
carolinus Payk.
Epierus regularis Beauv.
Saprinus sp.

- Carpophilus brachypterus* Say.
Phenolia grossa Fab. (Ds.).
Nitidula bipustulata L.
Ips obtusus Say. (Ds.).
 fasciatus Oliv.
Cryptarcha ampla Er.
Cychramus zimmermanni Horn (Ds.).
Corticaria sp.
Tenebrioides corticalis Mels.
Dryops lithophilus Germ.
Deltometopus amanicornis Say.
 rufipes Mels. (Ds.).
Dromaculus marseudi Bonv.
Nematodes atropos Say. (Ds.).
Alaus myops Fab.
Monoepidius vespertinus Fab. (Ds.).
Elater collaris Say.
 militaris Harr. (Ds.).
Megapenthes granulatus Mels.
 rufilabris Germ. (Ds.).
Glyphonyx testaceus Mels (Ds.).
Melanotus communis Gyll.
 fissilis Say.
Leptoschema discalceatum Say.
Cetodes tenuicollis Rand.
Asaphes bilobatus Say.
Cebrio bicolor Fab.
Drapetes geminatus Say. (Ds.).
Buprestis fasciata Fab.
Chrysobothris 6-signata Say.
Taphrocerus gracilis Say.
Eros thoracicus Rand. (Ds.).
Pyropyga decipiens Harr. (Ds.).
Pyractomena angulata Say. (Ds.).
Photinus marginellus var. *castus* Lec.
Tytthonyx erythrocephalus Fab.
Podabrus protensus Lec.
Telephorus lineola Fab.
Ditemnus bidentatus Say.
Malthodes concavus Lec.
Pseudobius oblitus Lec. (Ds.).
Thanasimus dubius Fab.
Cregya mixta Lec.
Petalium bistriatum Say.
Eupactus nitidus Lec.
Trypopytus sericeus Say.
Cænocara bicolor Germ. (Ds.).
Platycerus quercus Web.
Onthophagus striatulus Beauv.
Odontæus cornigerus Mels. (Ds.).
Dialytes striatulus Say.
Aphodius finctarius L.
 stercorosus Mels.
Balboeceras lazarus Fab.
Geotrupes balyi Jek. (Ds.).
Amphicoma vulpina Hentz.
Hoplia modesta Hald.
Serica georgiana n. sp.¹
Lachnosterna grandis Smith.
Cyclocephala immaculata Oliv.
Xyloryctes satyrus Fab.
Strategus antæus Fab.
Euphoria fulgida Fab.
Cremastochilus castaneæ Knoch.

¹*SERICA GEORGIANA* n. sp. Oblong-ovate, wider behind, especially in female, piceo-testaceous above and beneath; clypeus closely, moderately coarsely punctate, tumid or swollen, separated from the front by a transverse groove which extends across the head in front of the eyes; front margin of clypeus reflexed with an incision on each side; head and thorax finely, distantly punctate; elytra sulcate with confused punctures at bottom of each sulcus; beneath glabrous, finely distantly punctate. Penultimate ventral segment simply convex in female, impressed at middle of posterior margin in male with a few wrinkles on either side of the impression. Length 9 to 11 mm.

Described from four males and one female in my collection from the vicinity of Clayton, Ga; male and female from Highlands, N. C., are in Mr. Frederick Blanchard's collection. Elevation 2,000 to 4,000 feet. June and July.

- Trichius delta* Forst.
Orthosoma brunneum Forst.
Prionus imbricornis Linn.
Phymatodes variabilis Fab.
Chion cinctus Drury (Ds.).
Eburia 4-geminata Say.
Romalcum atomarium Drury (Ds.).
Batyle suturalis Say. (Ds.).
Arhopalus fulminans Fab. (Ds.).
Strangalia bicolor Swed. (Ds.).
Typocerus lugubris Say.
Leptura emarginata Fab.
 proxima Say.
Hyperplatys maculatus Hald.
Tetraopes canteriator Drap (Ds.).
Donacia subtilis Kunze.
Lema solani Fab.
Bassaricus congestus Fab.
 formosus Mels.
Cryptocephalus guttulatus Oliv.
 4-guttatus Suffr.
 mutabilis Mels.
 obsoletus Germ.
 calidus Suffr.
Pachybrachys intricatus Suffr.
 carbonarius Hald.
 infaustus Hald.
Monachus ater Hald.
Diachus auratus Fab. (Ds.).
Glyptoscelis pubescens Fab.
Rhabdopterus picipes Oliv.
Typophorus cancellus Fab. (Ds.).
Luperodes davisi Leng. (Ds.).
Trirhabda tomentosa Linn. (Ds.).
Galerucella americana Fab.
 notulata Fab.
Cedionychis thoracica Fab. (Ds.).
 limbalis Mels.
 vians Ill. (Ds.).
Disonycha 5-vittata Say. (Ds.).
Lactica iris Oliv.
Systema elongata Fab.
 marginalis Ill. (Ds.).
Longitarsus testaceus Mels.
Epitrix fusculea Crotch (Ds.).
 cucumeris Harris (Ds.).
Chatocnema confinis Cr. (Ds.).
 denticulata Ill.
Haltica chalybea Ill. (Ds.).
 amana Horn.
Odontota nervosa Panz.
Cassida bivittata Say. (Ds.).
Coptocycla purpurata Boh. (Ds.).
Bruchus scutellaris Fab.
 nigrinus Horn.
 alboscuteclatus Horn.
Hapladrus femoratus Fab. (Ds.).
 ater Lec. (Ds.).
Xylopinus anescens Lec. (Ds.).
Tenebrio castaneus Kn.
Alphitobius diaperinus Panz.
Melandrya striata Say.
Emmesa labiata Say.
Eustrophus repandus Horn.
Mordellistena bicinctella Lec.
Xylophilus notatus Lec. (Ds.).
Anthicus confinis Lec.
Pyrota germari Hald.
Nemognatha piezata Fab. (Ds.).
Rhipiphorus pectinatus Fab.
 limbatus Fab.
 dimidiatus Fab. (Ds.).
Myodites styloides Newm.
Atteclabus analis Ill.
Pissodes deodara Hopk.
Pachylobius piciporus Germ.
Lixus scrobicollis Boh.
Otidoccephalus scrobicollis Boh.
 laevicollis Horn.
Tachypteris 4-gibbus Say.
Pachytichius discoideus Lec.
Anthonomus sulcifrons Lec.
 nubilus Lec.
Prionomerus calceatus Say.
Conotrachelus albocinctus Lec.
 posticatus Boh.
Acalles carinatus Lec.
Calliodes nebulosus Lec.
 acephalus Say.
Pelenomus sulcicollis Lec.
Pseudobaris nigrina Say.

angusta Lec.
Centrinus scutellum-album Say.
Sphenophorus pertinax Oliv.

cited in the previous list (June,
 1910):

Dinectes vittatus,
Mycetophagus pluriguttatus,
Attelabus nigripes.

The following were erroneously

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON COLLECTING IN GEORGIA.¹

BY WM. T. DAVIS,

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As Mr. Charles W. Leng and I visited Clayton, Ga., in 1910, about a month later than in 1909, we had the pleasure of getting better acquainted with some of the resident species of Cicadas, known quite appropriately as "jar" or "July flies" by the natives. *Cicada sayi* was quite common about the town and in all the cultivated tracts that we visited. *Tettigera hieroglyphica* was still singing, but confined more to the woodland, and a third species resembling *Cicada lyricen*, which has since been named *Cicada engelhardti*, was found only in the woodland. Attracted by the songs of this insect, we could with a powerful glass see them in the trees, and note the black thorax with prominent central fulvous spot. The distribution of Cicadas will yet become as interesting a study as that of tiger beetles. Why *Cicada sayi* should occur in considerable numbers about Clayton, Ga., and be absent from parts of New Jersey, where it is generally quite common, is an interesting fact worthy of consideration.

Though we collected the same species of tiger beetles as we did in 1909, they were not as numerous, owing to the lateness of the season. The exception to this was *Cicindela unipunctata*, which was quite plentifully distributed in the woods and along the wood paths. The individuals that we have seen at Plainfield, Lakewood and Lakehurst in New Jersey, did not fly when disturbed, but at Clayton they flew almost as well as the other native species. The most interesting *Cicindela* observation was made on July 25, on the trail leading along Tuckoluge Creek, where I saw a male *Cicindela sexguttata* apparently

¹ Continued from page 82, Vol. XVIII, 1910.